CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. AT A BARGAIN, IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY, A SU-Aperis and well built House in West 55th st., near 5th w.; casy forms. Principals only address X. Y., Herald FOR SALE-THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE and Lot 45 West 45th st., near 5th av.; fresceed throughout in splendid order; price \$10,000, worth \$25,000. Inquire of owner on premises.

D STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 718T ST., NEAR GILBERT SMITH & CO., Broadway and 34th.

East Side—
OR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH
basement House, 18.9 by 40, No. 388 East 124th st.,
astern Roulevard, in perfect order, with immediate posession and easy terms, by JOHN'S KENYON, at No.
or 124th st. FOR SALE-ELEGANT NEW THREE STORY AND I basement brown stone Houses, in East 71st st., near 3d av.; pariors cabinet fluished, with mirrors. Apply on premises or to JAMES A. FRAME, owner, 107 East 79th st. Torms research.

FOR SALE-SEE GREENWICH ST. CORNER OF Juy: one of the fluest business locations on the west side. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SON, 400 Broadway. North Side.

A PLOT OF 32 LOTS, FINE LOCATION, NEAR DE-bors at the bargain, DITCHETT, 2 New Cham-

OUR NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE IS NOW will be mailed to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., offices No. 3 Pine st., and 1,130 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, HANDSOME three story high stoop brown stone House, perfect order, Carroll at, Brooklyn.

W. H. CLARKSON, 115 Broadway. WILL SELL, FOR VERY SMALL EQUITY, BROOK-lyn House, with mortgage \$2,000 held by insurance company. Address SACRIFICE, Herald office

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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The elegant Hotel Preperty, outbuildings, splendid grounds, views, drives, elevated position, near station, known as the Cliff House, at Tarrytown; unsurpassed for beauty on the Hudson.

J. V. D. WYCKOFF, 1,267 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FORMER COUNTRY SEAT, 45 ACRES, HIGH, \$10,000; coast terms.

DARRIN, 42 Broadway.

A .-3 ACRES, COTTAGE, BARN, FRUIT, FLOWERS, A.North Shore, Staten Island, \$1,390, worth \$2,500.

DARRIN, 42 Broadway. DARGAINS IN FARMS-62 ACRES FENNSYL-yama, \$1,500; 33 acres Pennsylvania, \$650; 220 acres, New York, \$3,500; 60 acres, Jersoy, \$2,500. J. S. FERIGUSON, 24 Dey at.

POR SALE-15,000 ACRES OF PINE TIMBER LAND in Georgia, particularly suitable for producing master states; situated on a navigable river, near the coast, accessible to scarging versuls; sold only to close a business. Sox 3,417.

ORANGE, N. J. (THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY).—FOR sale, Dwellings and Country; decided bargains.
EDWARD HAMILTON, 1½ Pinest. New York.

A ROOM, 80X25, WITH 22 WINDOWS, HEATED BY Steam, with or without Power, one flight up, to let cheap. E. G. CRUGER & CO., corner 57th, 10th av. TO RENT OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN part or whole, an elegant, large, fron front Building, on Bond st., near Broadway: steam power can be had if required. Apply to B. F. SMALL, 237 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET. NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE Front for winter; one near Windsor Hotel. POOLEY HYATT, 25th, corner 4th av.

HYATT, 25th, corner 4th av.

Unfurnished.

TO RENT-LARGE HIGH STOOP HOUSE 250 WEST
I 21st st.; immediate possession; being put in good order; rent, \$1,000.

1,288 Brondway, near 34th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS
TO LET.

A PRIVATE PAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEMENed Bedrooms: reference exchanged. 80 University place,
near 14th.

A -FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITS OR SINGLE; AT Avery low prices; permanent or transient guests, at Hotel Royal, 40th st. and 6th av.; European plan; popular A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A GENTLAMAN AT \$2 50 TO \$5, PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT

BEACONSFIELD HOUSE, 49 WEST 31ST ST., COR-Booms on first floor; single Room. FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO LET.-318 D ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD st., between Bowery and Broadway; refer

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ROOM-FOR light housekeeping. 229 West 17th st. FURNISHED ROOM, SECOND FLOOR; WOULD SUIT two gentlemen or one. 14 East 15th st., near 5th av.

17 TH ST., 104. BETWEEN UNION SQUARE AND

18 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY-location fine, central; cleanliness guaranteed.

127 WEST HOUSTON ST.-FURNISHED ROOMS

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APART.
MENTS TO LET.

HOUSES, ROOMS, PLACES OF BUSI-NESS, &C., WANTED, In This City and Brooklyn.
CENTLEMAN AND LADY, WITH THREE CHIL.
Green tyoungest 7 years), want Rooms, suitable for
housekeeping Address A. B., 125 Heraid office. WANTED-BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, FOR A term of six months, a fully furnished House, between 34th and 50th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed \$250 per month. Addres show 4,530 Post office. WANTED-BY MUSICAL MAN, ROOM IN PROTES

WANTED-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APART.
Mand Soub, Madison and Status. Box 1,296 Post office. 2 HALL ROOMS, SUIT, SECOND PLOOR, PRONT;

20 EAST 41ST ST. THREE FRONT ROOMS (ONE 220 ST. 26 EAST.-TWO SQUARE CONNECTING Dack, \$18; also Reception Room.

20 WEST 25TH ST. ONE FRONT, SUNNY SINGLE

68 WEST 38TH ST. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED private table; families or gestlemen.

BOARDERS WANTED. 71 MADISON AV. DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE, with Board; also single Rooms; refere bes. 250 WEST 24TH ST. THIRD STORY FRONT AND on fourth floor.

BY GENTLEMAN AND WIPE, IN A STRICTLY PRI-second floor, well furnished and heated, with Board, must be above 35th at, and between 4th and 6th ava; bost refer-ences required and given; state particulars. Address C. Z., 122 Herald Uptown Branch. WANTED-A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE front Room, with first class meals, for widow lady and daughter; private family preferred; highest references given and required. Full particulars and lawest terms to H. J. R., Post office box 2,322. WANTED-FOR A YOUNG COUPLE, A NICELY furnished Room, with Board, in a private family: no objection to a few other hearders. Address stating terms, which must be moderate, and location, W. W., Herald other.

WANTED-FOR GENTLEMAN AND MEGE, TWO woll furnished Rooms, with good Board, between 3d and 7d are suffigled and 20th six. "Address, with full particulars sating terms, which must be low SINCLAIR, Horald Uptown office.

ST.

CENTRAL HOTEL, 253 CANAL ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, 50e.; double, for two, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per day.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL (FIRST CLASS FAMILY Hotel, built for \$\frac{3}{2}\$, Kicholas), Spring st., adjoining Broadway — Delightful location, elegant Rooms, roasonable prices; popular restaurant; superior accommodations for 150 guests; inducements offered permanent guests. HOTEL ROYAL, RESERVOIR SQUARE AND 40TH st.—European plan; restaurant prices reduced; single and suits of Rooms at very low prices to permanent guests.

IRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.—American plan; newly furnished and fitted with elevators, baths, and running water in every room; excellent accommodations for permanent guests; transient, \$2 to \$3 per day.

C. LEFLER, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORTS. T. MARK'S HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.-Terms reasonable. Address FRED. E. FOSTER, Man

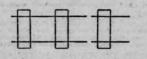
FOR SALE-A LONG CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL: COST S1,200; will be sold for \$500. Call at 475 2d av., second floor, from 9 to 2.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS TOYS IN GREAT VARIETY
AT THE CHILDREN'S PARADISE.
S20 BROADWAY, NEXT BLOCK ABOVE STEWART'S.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

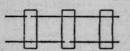
RAPID TRANSIT.

AN EXPERIMENT TO DO AWAY WITH THE NOISE OF THE "L" TRAINS.

One of the greatest objections to the "L" roads in his city has always been the noise of the trains, and given by the two companies that built and operated the roads before the consolidation. It will be remembered that after the Sixth avenue road was put in operation and while the Third avenue was still in and it is a familiar fact to the public that these preand it is a familiar fact to the public that these predictions proved signally faise. The Metropolitan Company spent considerable money in trying to do away with the noise, employing Mr. Edison to examine the road with a phonograph and diagnose the difficulty. A considerable number of inventors set at work to overcome the trouble, and two or three, who hit on excellent plans, straightway became involved in litigation over their patents, so that the public has continued to suffer. A movement has, however, been begun on the Third avenue line which, it is expected, will do away with a large proportion of the noise on the road. The joints of the ralls, as the road was at first constructed, come together on the two lines of rails at points between the ties, thus:—



The interval between the consecutive rails in many places is not less than a quarter of an inch, and an eighteen ton engine striking this joint makes a great noise. It is proposed to "break" the joints, so that they will not occur at the same place on both rails, and to place a tie under each joint, thus:—



The work has been begun on the section of the road between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, and is prosecuted between midnight and four o'clock A. M. It is expected that in a few days a marked improvement will be noticeable. The effect is already perceptible, according to the testimony of some who have watched the work, but any judgment formed before the job is completed would necessarily be imperfect.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER. The Park Commissioners yesterday held a special neeting, the full Board being in attendance. Some veeks ago the West Side and Yonkers Railroad Company made application for permission to erect a Bridge over the Harlem River, for the continuation of the Manhattan "L" road. This application, at the time, was not granted; since then the railroad officials have been consulting legal authorities on the power of the Park Commissioners to grant this privilege. Yesterday Messrs. Gaiway, Lowry and Boller appeared before the Board, and, after again making requisition for the privilege of creeting the bridge, presented an opinion from Charles O'Conor which stated that the Park Commissioners were invested and could at once grant the right of the creetion of this bridge. The Commissioners, however, refused to give any decided answer in the matter and the application was again tabled for future consideration. Bridge over the Harlem River, for the continuation

NEW COMMISSIONERS WANTED. Property owners and others living in the annexed districts, becoming discouraged evidently at the course being taken by the Commissioners appointed in July last by Mayor Cooper for the extension of rapid transit in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, have just prepared an application to Mayor Cooper for the appointment of a new set of Commissioners. The petition is substantially the same as that submitted for the appointment of the Commissioners now in office. There appeared yesterday before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, some of the signers of the petition, to verify upon oath, as required in such cases, their qualifications as petitioners. Among those giving the required oath were H. B. Claffin, William B. Travers, A. B. Tappan, Leonard Jerome, Richard S. Morris, William B. Middleton and John B. Haskin. Already sixty-three mames appear on the petition. As soon as fifty take the requisite oath, which will probably be to-day, the petition will probably be submitted to the Mayor. It is hardly necessary to state that the basis of the present action is disastisfaction at the apathy of the present Commissioners, who, it is charged, instead of aiding the scheme of pushing rapid transit through the new district are "obstructionists."

UNLAWFULLY ASSESSED.

The Water and Sewerage Commissioners of Brook-lyn decided in 1871, to substitute cobble stone payeneut for the wooden pavement on Fourth street, be. tween Division avenue and Grand street. In 1873 the Common Council authorized the assessment for the work. The whole affair was considered by the propwork. The whole affair was considered by the property owners along the route of the improvement as a fraud and job, and suits to vacate the assessment were commenced. Several of the property holders thought that their lands were covered by a cloud in consequence of the unpaid assessments and a suit was brought in the Rings County Supreme Court by Nathaniel Briggs, one of their number, to decide that point. When the case came up before Justice Gilbert he turned if over to a referce. The referce is report was confirmed by Justice Gilbert, who yesteriay flied his findings in the case. The decision sets forth that the alleged petition contained sixty-seven names, five of which were duplicated, eight of persons who did not own land along the line of the improvement, and ten names which were torged. The petition, he also held, was not signed by a majority of the property owners, and the Waiter and Sewerage Commissioners, therefore, had no authority or jurisd ction to have the street repayed. BROADWAY RAILROAD.

LANE "AND ASSOCIATES" -CONNECTIONS TO ALL FERRIES-WHY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN DID NOT GIVE AWAY THE PRANCHISE AT THE

Aldermen it was intended to pass resolutions dis-posing of a franchise to construct and operate a railroad on Broadway, south of Seventeenth street, has revived public interest in that subject. That the project would have come up at the last Alder-manic session had all the members been present there is said to be no doubt. The circumstances attending the latest proposition in this connection were in the main so mysterious as to impel Herald reporter to investigate the matter. Park Commissioner Smith E. Lans, according to all ac-counts, gave the resolutions on the subject to Alderman Cavanagh to introduce in the Board. It is said that previous to this step being taken twelve members of the Board were pledged to support the scheme. All these Aldermen pledged to support the scheme. All these Aldermen were not present at the last meeting, and it is hinted that the reason why the matter was not brought forward was because of this fact. The consent of a majority in value of the property owners was, it is said, obtained in a novel way. The proposed road would, if authorized, pass near the City Hall, the Battery and Union square, and it was argued that by the city consenting to grant the franchise that consent carried with it the approval by the Corporation as a land owner. It is said that in this way the required consent was obtained.

Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, who is counsel for some of the largest owners of property on the lower section of Broadway, said that all his clients were in favor of having a railroad on Broadway. The Sloanes, Mitchell, Vance & Co. and other large firms, were strongly in favor of having the road built, and he was authorized to support the measure on their behalt; Mr. Vanderblit was not interested in the new scheme and did not want to be; he had been abused and insligned whenever he had any dealings with the city althorities and he did not want to be connected with the new preject. "I rather think," concluded Mr. Shepard, "tnat the Broadway road, if built, will injure Mr. Vanderblit's Fourth avenue road."

WHAT ALDRIMAN CAVANAGE KNOWS.

Alderman Cavanagh when approached on the subject consented to tell all he knew of the matter. He acknowledged that it was intended to have the matter put through at the last meeting of the Aldermen, but said that his knowledge of the subject did not extend very far. "I was approached by Mr. Lane," continued the Alderman, "on the last meeting day and he gave me a resolution which he said he wanted to have offered in the Board that day. He asked me to present it, and as I had always been friendly with him, and he had extended many courtesies to me in his official position, I consented. I took the document which he gave me and aboved it to some of my colleagues and saked them to support its passage when it ca

my colleagues and asked them to support its passage when it came up."

"Did you read the resolutions through very carefully?"

"I did not; I unfolded the document, however, and saw that it proposed to give the franchise for a railroad on the lower part of Broadway to a body of men."

"Was anybody specified?"

"Yes; the paper read in such manner as to make Commissioner Smith E. Lane and his associates' the recipients of the franchise. The right to construct, operate and maintain a railroad on Broadway was given to Mr. Lane and his associates'."

"Were 'his associates' named in the resolutione?"

"They were not, and that was the very reason why the resolutions were not presented at the meeting. When I saw that Mr. Lane was that only gentleman monitoned in the paper I went to him and asked him to give me the names of those who were in with him in the scheme. He refused to do this, saying that there was no necessity for taking any such course. He was acting as counsel for those interested, and none of the parties were desirous of having their connection with the matter made public property. I again requested him to give me the names of the other parties, but he again refused. Seeing that he wouldn't do it I could see no reason why I should offer the resolutions, and told him so. Then he said that he would let me know the parties who were interested in the measure after the resolutions had been adopted, and the franchise had been awarded. He also informed me that the men whom he represented were wealthy and were abundantly able to do all that they agreed to perform. He said they meant business in the matter, and were acting in good faith; considerable delay was caused by our discussion, and the resolutions were not introduced when the Board adjourned. I am in favor of a Broadway railroad, but I want to know who is to have the right to operate it before I support any measure on the subject."

"How was it proposed to have the road built?"

"The examination which I made of Mr. Lane's "the examination which I made of Mr

railroad, but I want to know who is to have the right to operate it before I support any measure on the subject."

"How was it proposed to have the road built?"

"The examination which I made of Mr. Lane's resolutions showed that the Broadway Railroad Company was to run down that thoroughfare and have branches extending to all the ferries along the river front. The road was to run from Whitehall street to Seventeenth street, with branches down Chambers, Fulton, Cortlandt and Wall streets to the ferries at the foot of those streets. Then the various roads in the upper part of the city were to be allowed to make connections with the new line under certain restrictive conditions. A continuous line could thus be formed to any part of the city, and you could go from the Battery to any ferry or to Harlem without change of cars. That is in the main what was provided for in the resolutions or which I have spoken. I think that such a road would be a great benefit to the people of the city, who have long suffered from the omnibus nuisance."

"NOTHING TO BAY."

Park Commissioner Lane was found just as he was leaving the office of his department in Fourth avenue. Before any questions were asked him he explained that he was in a very great hurry and had no time to be interviewed. The reporter, however, informed the Commissioner of the object of his visit and inquired what Mr. Lane knew of the intended new scheme for constructing a railroad on Broadway.

"I have nothing to say on the subject," replied the

"He have nothing to say on the subject," replied the city official.

"But it is said you were concerned in the matter?"

"I can tell you absolutely nothing in reference to what you deaire to know," again rejoined the Commissioner. "People have been after me all day yesterday and last night, but"—with a merry twinkle in his eyes—"they couldn't find me. I kept out of their way because I didn't want to be interviewed in relation to this matter."

"Who are the gentiemen that are interested in the project?" asked the reporter.

"I will not answor any questions," Mr. Lane replied, as he hurried down the steps. "When the matter comes up in the Board it will be time enough to talk on the subject. Until then I say nothing."

"Will the project come up?" questioned the reporter, as he followed the fast retresting form of Mr. Lane.

"We have the capital and we intend to carry it through," was the answer vouch-safed by the Commissioner as he quickened his pace down Fourth avenue.

missioner as he quickened his pace down Fourth avenue.

WHAT ALDERMAN HYATT SAYS.

The reporter next called upon Alderman J. Graham Hyatt, who, it was asserted, had seen the resolution which it was intended to have introduced in the Board. Mr. Hyatt, who was found at his residence in West Twenty-third street, consented to tell all he knew in relation to the matter.

"At the last meeting of the Board," said he, "my attention was called to the resolution by my collegue, Alderman Cavanagh, who was in possession of the document. He told me that it was intended to have the subject come up in the meeting, and handed me the resolutions. It glanced at the indorsement and handed it back to him."

"Didn't you open the paper?" the reporter inquired.

and handed it back to him."

"Didn't you open the paper?" the reporter inquired.

"I did not," replied the Alderman. "I merely glanced at the indorsement on the outside and returned it to Mr. Cavanagh."

"You don't know who was to be benefited by the passage of the measure, do you?"

"I do not. It is my impression, however, that the names of the persons interested were not put in the resolution. There was a blank space of five or six lines, in which, I understood, were to be written in the names of persons to whom it was proposed to give the franchise."

"Were any conditions attached to the resolutions by way of requiring compensation to be paid to the city?"

"I couldn't exactly say anything as regards that. I did not examine the document critically, but I think a provision was inserted requiring that the consent of the property owners along the proposed route be first obtained before the grant would become valid. Then it goes on to previde that in case the consent of such property holders cannot be obtained the General Term of the Supreme Court may, upon application, appoint commissioners, who shall determine, after a lesering of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated. The determination of the Court is to be final, and can be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners."

"That is all you know of the matter, Mr. Hyatt?"

operated. The determination of the Court is to be final, and can be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners."

"That is all you know of the matter, Mr. Hyatt?" asked the reporter.

"I have given you my connection with it so far as it has gone." replied the Aiderman. "I was not committed to the project in any way. If the property owners on Broadway want the road, why they ought to have it. I have been told that Judge Hilton is strongly in favor of the construction of a railroad on the street, and I have heard that he stands ready to give \$20,000 toward the expense of construction. I am not in a position to say exactly what proportion of the property owners favor the measure, but I have no hesitation in saying that it appears to me the lower section of Broadway wants something to stir up trade."

"How about compensating the city for giving the franchise?"

"Well, I should be in favor of having a percentage of the gross receipts paid to the city. I understand Mayor Cooper has intimated that he will veto any resolution on this subject unless if is provided that the franchise be put up at auction. I don't think that is the wisest plan. In my ophison the proper method of paying the city is to guarantee it a certain percentage on the receipts of the proposed foad. In other cities this plan has worked admirably, and, consequently, I can see no objection to its being continued in force here."

Aiderman Sauer said he thought the project of Mr. Lane rather a mysterious one, and he should, therefore, oppose it unless everybody could know exactly what was intended by those interested.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

English Comments on the President's Message.

IRISH DISTRESS.

Gossip and Gleanings from Many Lands.

The municipality of Nice has opened its eyes at last to the sad want of a casino in that city and is going to have one erected on the Promeade des Anglais, which purports to excel in comfort and convenience all similar establishments past and

between two peasants as to the ownership of a piece of land has led to a regular battle between their families. Both peasants were killed, the claimant's father and two women of his household being

Billingsgate Market has at length been invaded by Causdian produce. Two weeks ago some three thousand salmon, recently arrived from the Dominion, made their appearance on the quays of the Thames. Frozen by an artificial process before being put on board ship, they were found, on reaching the London market, to be in admirable condition and splendidly fit for the table.

The Cologue Gazette says that a sensation has been caused at Strasburg by the arrest of two Alsatians. A gendarme, having remarked a teacher of the district sketching the fortifications at filkirch Grafenstaden, reported on the subject. The consequence was that the police paid a domiciliary visit to the teacher's residence, when he found other similar sketches, and letters of a compromising nature received from the director of the neighboring railway workshop. They were both thereupon taken into custody.

An Irish correspondent of a Dublin paper writes:—

Ire and."

Bulls are not extinct, and a real Hibernian one has cropped up as the result of the home rule indignation against the recent arrests in Ireland. In several large provincial towns, among the placards put up calling the patriots to assemble "in their thousands," and protest against the tyrannous action of a wicked English government, is one wherein prominently occur the following lines:—

Our right shall battle with your might, When you must hear our voices, though You would not hear our toars. Although nothing like full as yet, Monte Carlo is

Although nothing like full as yet, Monte Carlo is gradually getting more liyely every week, and many well known habitues are aready in "residence," including the Russian lady with the long flowing golden locks down her back. Ninikoff, the old Russian, whose room was always preferable to his disagreeable company, has played his last game here, having died at Nice a short time back, thoroughly cleaned out. One victim in the summer was a French artist, who lost at the tables at night the large sums he received for painting the portraits of Magatha and others connected with the administration by day.

do things like other human beings."

At the annual meeting of the Russian Society of Political Economy a report was read, which, in its conclusions, might very well be taken for an easily on the state of Ireland, if only the names were altered. The member who prepared it said that it would be well to think of replacing the nobility by another class as owners of the soil; that the peasant should be placed in a position to purchase the land at a price which would render it possible for them to cultivate it with profit. Another speaker insisted on the necessity of the government being compelled to aid the movement by legal agitation, and although the discussion was adjourned the feeling was all in favor of the proposal. There is a smack of the universal feeling of the benefits of a peasant proprietary about the debates at the Russian meeting.

A biography of the well known M. Brillst-Savarin

peasant proprietary about the debates at the Russian meeting.

A biography of the well known M. Brillst-Savarin is just being published in Paris, as well as a new edition of "The Physiology of Taste," which may be called the work of his life. The Abbé Monselet, of the Figaro, has appended to the latter, by way of preface, a charming little sketch of the author, and follows it up by asking what progress has been made in the art of cookery since his day. "Where," he cries, "are the great cooks? Who are the successors of Carême and Robert?" And then, replying to himself, he tells the world that all the attention of the artists of the present day is devoted to the ornamentation of the table, the elegance of the sorvice, the garniture of the dishes—that, in a word, it is neither more or less than eye pleasing. Music, during official dinners, he denounces as a theatrical invention to kill conversation, and declares that cookery

forms us, lives too much on its past, and, though its prestige is undiminished in the eyes of foreigners, it is absolutely devoid of novelty.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M. P., speaking at the recent demonstration in Hyde Park, thus spoke of the English Premier—He would ask them not to hiss Lord Beaconsfield, for although some of the Jows traced their descent from the imponitent thief who died on the Cross—(laughter)—they must remember that there were very respectable Jews who might have descended from Abraham or Jacob or Issac, and therefore he wished they would repress any disposition to hiss Lord Beaconsfield—(hisses)—for it was quite possible that he might have had respectable parentage. Lord Beaconsfield published in 1834 a composition entitled "A Revolutionary Epic." The sentiments contained in that poem were the subject of criticism in the public press, and or a discussion in Parliament not very favorable to the views of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1864 he published another version of the "Revolutionary Epic." In the edition of 1834 Lord Beaconsfield put this language into the mouth of one of his poetical characters:—

Dark Pharach's doom shall cool his charlot wheels

etical characters:—
Dark Pharach's doom shall cool his charlot wheels
Now hot with blood;
And blessed be the hand that dares to wield
The regicidal steel that shall redeem
A nation's sorrow with a tyrant's blood. In the 1864 edition these lines were altered to

And hallowed be The regicidal steel that shall redeom A nation's woo. At this point the surging of the crowd drove several of the occupants from the platform, and threatened to interfere with the progress of the meeting.

THE MAC GLADSTONE

EFFECT OF ORATORICAL MAGIC ON THE CANNY

SCOT-MIDLOTHIAN AUDIENCES. [From the London World, Dec. 3, 1879.] Developing, after many strange and not a few startling transmutations, into a full-blown and pure-blooded Scotchman, Mr. Gladstone has visited and has fairly astounded his long-lost and almost forgotten fellow countrymen. George IV., descending on the Lowland capital in the garb of the Highland freethe flutter which he caused in their peaceful bosoms was as nothing to the sensation created by Mr. Gladatone's triumphal march across the border, and grand progress through the county of Midlothian. The right honorable gentleman did not attempt to conciliate by the assumption of any outward symbols of his finally adopted nationality, but presented himself in the simple and sombre dress reproduced in Millais' marvellous portrait, and trusted for success wholly to his powers of speechless to oratorical display than to the capac-ity of clear, precise, comprehensive and forci-ble exposition, of which he is equally a master. The result was that he smazed and overpowered the most critical and hard headed people in the universe. In facing the liberals of Midlothian Mr. Gladstone undertook no light task. It was impossible to count with certainty upon their support beforehand or to regard their approval as a foregone conclusion. They declined to accept him either at his own esti-They declined to accept him either at his own estimate or upon other people's testimony. The tories were coldly contemptuous. The first thing done by the expectant liberals, after they had got their man fairly among them, was to pack the Music Hall with a trigid audience composes of the heaviest and most solemn men of the party, expressly selected for their ability to subject the daring candidate for their suffrages to the most rigid scrutiny. These estimable persons obviously considered themselves as being deputed to perform a duty similar to the responsible function of sitting in judgment upon a "spin sermon;" and they comported themselves with great and impressive gravity. A sanguino musician assailed them with the strains of a powerful organ, but they refused to respond to the most touching of patriotic songs; and upon the entrance of the orator they intimated in an unmistaknalle manner that he had better not pre-

sume too much upon the vulgar applause which had been bestowed upon him by the unentranchised mob on the previous werning. Unfathomable depths of auspicion lurked under the comparatively slight and formal applause in which they suffered themselves to induke. No cheering by anticipation was allowed. Each sentence was carefully weighed, and not until its last sylisble had been uttered did any man make the slightest attempt to applaud, even though the aentiment in course of expression had his full sanction. Yet, ere long in virtue of a lucid and fascinating, and sheer force of intellect, the finished orator broke through this grim outer crust and found his way to the innermest sympathies of the Scottish nature. Having once gained the confidence of his compatriots, he had them wholly at control. They surrendered themselves to his influence; and henceforward he could command their attention and play upon their feelings at will.

There is no record in history of such a sudden and visible effect of contact with a great pature upon so extensive a collection of human beings. The Secteh themselves contess that they have never experienced anything like it. No other living man could have so moved them, and Mr. Gladstone's intellectual and moral victory over a by no means insignificant section of a reserved and stolid nation is without parallel. At the outset he was clearly not quite a case in breaking this new ground, and felt some doubt as to whether or not his appearance over the border might be resented as an intrusion. So singular was the attitude of his carliest audience that it was easy to imagine that, if no should fail to make his mark at once, he might be stoned as an impostor. As it turned out he was worshipped as a demigod. Ortiticism on the part of the more cultivated was swallowed up in surprise at his intellectual graps, while the groundlings were astounded at each normal manufactual continuous pleasure in bringing him down to the very gates of the Duke of the part of the control of the cultivation of the par

week incensed tories, convinced that their political oppquents had gone mad, angrily withdrew into sectusion.

CHARACTER OF THE MEETINGS.

Each of the public meetings presented a grand speciatel, so elast were the audiences, so full of eager curiosity and so jubliant over the gratification of their hopes and the fulfilment of their anticipations. Mr. Gladstone's accomplishments were a revelation to them, and they underwent some remarkable alternations of feeling, listening at times so intently that not a sound was made by the assembled thousands, and next rending the air with their thunderous applause, or bursting into those uproarious and ear-splitting cachinnations which are peculiar to the hilarious Scot. When they desired to cheer they rose in a body to do it, and every one who carried a walking stick—and the msjority were so provided—hung his hat upon it and waved it swiftly round his head. One feeble old gentleman was perpetually getting up in the middle of the Dalkeith meeting to go through this ceremony on his own especial account. At West Calder a respectable minister of one of the religions prevailing in the North seated himself on the very edge of the platform, with his legs dongling loosely from it, and, opening his mouth, showed a shining row of teeth, which he kept exposed to the public gaze for two hours, while he drank in the stream of flowing eloquence. At the same place Sir George Balfour was descried in a remote corner, raising his arms stregular intervals in his favorite semaphore fashion, and beaming benevolently upon the multitude in an existsy, affording, by his joyous aspect, a marked contrast to the stately demeanor of Mr. Edward Jenkins, one of the four members of Parliament who graced the proceedings with their presence on this occasion. Mr. Gladstone was in his happiest vein, and performed his prodigious task with ease. The public firmly believed that he needed no rest, and his cheerful and confident bearing encouraged the illusion. If fagot votes were mentioned his eyes fisshed indi

of tory supremacy in the derision, and the better in

THE MESSAGE ABROAD.

POINTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO

[From the London Times.] If the United States suffer from the inconvenience of being too rich they have also something of the

softs of wealth. Their credit has improved and beneats of wealth. Their credit has improved and is improving. Already large savings have been effected by the conversion of six per cent bonds into bonds bearing interest at lower rates; but there is more to be done in the same field. Obligations amounting together to nearly \$800,000,000, on which five and six per cent are now paid, can be refunded at four per cent, so that an annual gain of \$11,000,000 shall be realized by the Treasury. What would not the Chancellor of the Exchequer give to reduce the annual charge for interest on the national debt by more than two millions sterling annually? We made this kind of saving long since, and we cannot est our cake again, however pleasant would be the operation. The United States govern-ment are, however, bent on paying off the principal as well as reducing the interest on their debt. The sinking fund ordained by Congress when the war debt was accumulated was long neglected, and its debt was accumulated was long neglected, and its working has never been maintained with the regularity that might be expected. We are tempted to ask whether it will not be necessary to institute some office akin to our national debt commission to secure the punctual appropriation of the one per cent sinking fund Congress intended to establish. In the meantime surpluses are realized and applied to the reduction of debt. In the current year, ending next midsummer, there will be thus received and applied sums probably amounting to \$24,000,000, and the anticipated surplus of the following year, if the present rates of taxation are maintained, is nearly \$40,000,000. If this rate of payment is continued the time would soon arrive when the United States debt could be refunded at a less rate than four per cent, just as the operation of our own scheme of terminable annuities would apparently enable us to reduce our rate below three per cent if it were not counteracted, we may hope temporarily, by the augmentation of the floating debt. All this is plain sailing.

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THE MAZES OF BI-METALISM.

It is only when Mr. Hayes begins to wander amid the mazes of bi-metalism that he becomes a listle distracted, until he finds relief in a recommendation to Congress to order a suspension of the coinage of silver dollars. He still hopes that at some indefinite future time the nations of the world will agree upon some arbitrary equation of value between gold and silver; but as this dream has not yet been realized, and the cost of production of the silver dollar is less than that of the gold dollar, it remains greatly inferior in value to its nominal equivalent. To go on coining silver dollars indefinitely when they are really tokens and not coins is to impose an onerous and useless burden on the United States Mint for the benefit of a limited class of adventurers in silver mines. Mr. Hayes is perfectly right in urging Congress to reverse the law which requires a certain amount of silver dollars to be coined monthly; but it is to be hoped that the United States government will yet learn to advance a little further, and that it will be sustained by the opinion of the people as represented in Congress. The notion of an equally free concurrent coinage of gold and allver never will be realized, as it never has been realized. In France, where the coinage of two metals was for many years equality free, it was nover practically concurrent. The metal

keep the two metals in currency on equal terms by forcing the Mint to buy and coin both If Congress acts upon the recommendation of the President and suspends the forced coinage of silver, the question of the currency in the United States will be so far simplified that its operation will thenceforth become automatic and need no further attention. Efforts will no doubt be made by the mine owners of Nevada and California to prevent the acceptance or the President's advice, and it is always a fair question what metal shall be the standard of the currency of a country if in all changes respect is carefully paid to existing contracts. This is, however, so difficult, even when practicable, that variations should be made as rarely as possible, and it may be anticipated that Congress will adhere to the gold standard. We have already intimated an opinion that the withdrawal of legal tender notes, rightly insisted upon by Mr. Hayes out of respect to the provisions of the constitution, would go far to relieve the immediate pressure of the silver difficulty.

The President's Message does not abound in references that directly concern ourselves. Difficulties in respect of extradition are said to be in course of removal, if not siready removed, and the statement can be received with entire satisfaction. The dispute touching the validity of the local laws of the maritime provinces of Canada which appear to conflict with the satipulations of the Treaty of Washington is not settled, but the discussions arising out of it have been conducted in a most friendly spirit, and Mr. Hayes is content to await a settlement. He looks forward also to a permanent settlement. He looks forward also to a permanent of the Dominion. It may be remembered that the canadians are, no doubt, tenacious of the rights of dominion over their own coasts, but they must feel the inconvenience of a renewal every ten years of the concessions that have been made to the United States fishermen, and it is to be hoped that it will be unnecessary to urge them to ag

"an early and permanent settlement of the whole question."

[From the Pall Mail Gazette.]

A wider question than that of the Fortune Bay dispute remains. The American government paid the Halifax award under protest. The rights they obtained by the Washington Treaty are not, they contend, worth the rights they conceded. Three years of the term after which withdrawal is possible under the treaty have still to run; but the Senate has already called on the government to press for its immediate abrogation. An American man-of-war visited the in shore fisheries in July, and the reports of the experts who were on board have satisfied Mr. Evarts that his "position is fully fortified." The President's Message only says that the subject of American participation will be brought under the notice of the British government "with a view to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily settled by the Treaty of Washington." The treaty, it is admitted on all hands, left certain points which have been fruitful of controversy unsettled. But the American government puts difficulties in the way of a conference by refusing to admit Canadian representatives. It wishes to deal "with principals only," and regards the Dominton as only on the footing of one of the States of the Union.

[From the Echo.]

There are some facts specified in the report of Mr.

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[From the Echo.]

There are some facts specified in the report of Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the United States Treasury, worth a passing thought by Englishmen of the more serious turn of mind. In his fiscal statement for the current year, ending in June next, the receipts are estimated at \$288,000,000 and the expenditure at \$284,000,000. This will leave \$24,000,000, or nearly £5,000,000 sterling, for the reduction of the national debt. The message by the President which will be read to-day in Congress will recommend that legal arrangements should be made to refund into fours the fives and sixes which will arrive at maturity during the next two years. This will effect asaving of \$11,000,000 annual interest, which will also probably be applied to reducing the national debt. So in the United States at the present time we see three things—namely, increased actional national debt. So in the United States at the pres-time we see three things—namely, increased satio-prosperity, a gradual extinction of the national de-and a rapidly increasing population. At ho-under the auspices of a tory government, we ho-no reduction of debt worthy of the name, a vaugmentation of the Indian debt, greatly increa-taxation, in the face of diminished national cre-if we go on at this rate a few years longer we si-be too heavily handicapped in the national race we the United States.

INNOVATION IN ENGLISH MARRIAGE CUSTOMS-A WEDDING BALL INSTEAD OF A BREAK-FAST-BEAUTIES AND CELEBRITIES.

From the London World, Dec. 3.]
Viewed simply as a marriage, the marriage of Miss
Millais and "Willie" James in St. Peter's, South
Kensington, on Friday morning last, was, to quote marriage." The sacred edifice was charmingly dec orated with flowers, the dresses were smart, the bride was at once besutiful and happy, the brides-maids were comely, and all concerned kept their

maids were comely, and all concerned kept their heads in a most sensible and unaffected manner. The bridggroom, having arrived with an early promptness that betokened his eagerness for the silken chain, took up an attitude of military alertness in front of the altar, or, as a nautical person in the crowd termed it, "at the break of the popp." The crowd in the church was simply unique. The whole gamut of the notabilities of this island was exhausted; solders and artists, novelists and beauties, poets of either sex interspersed among peers, fightingmen frosh from Zululand dotted among ladies whose laurels have been won in quite other lists. Scarcely a face but it was the keynote to some memorable association. Among the minor episodes of the wedding ceremony were the unaccountable modesty of Mr. William Black and the somewhat indecorous, not to say ill-mannered, character of the notice bestowed on, and not wholly enjoyed by, Mrs. Langtry. Mr. Black is of an imposing presence; he has to a great extent lost the accent of the Saut-market. It is our misfortune, rather than his fault perhaps, that he has been guilty of some novels; and altogether there seemed no adequate reason for his horculean efforts to plunge himself into obscurity.

WINDING MALLS OR BREAKPASTS.

Ilive now in hope to witness the early discomfiture of that ghastly and spasmodic infliction, the wedding breakfast. The Millais have courageously laid the axe to the root of that preposterous tree, which I trust will speedily utterly cease to cumber our social ground. It was a charming substitute they tendered for it—a ball that sparkled with a brilliancy of quite exceptional radiance. It was a field night of what has come to be called "professional beauties." All the rival queens were in the arena, and some dispassionately critical and impartial observers had ample confirmation of the surful professional beauties. Prettier roses lurk under the foliage of private life than the blooms that faunt the sun, and challenge admiration as if it were their right.

The first royal bull fight after the wedding of Alfonso, despite the piercingly cold wind, attracted thousands of people, who, the day being a fine one, crowded the route of the royal procession. It is estimated that seventeen thousand persons were closely packed in all the available space. The boxes presented a brilliant spectacle, being filled with ladies, whose toilets were exquisite and becoming. The Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary were present with their staffs, and all the official circles were represented. When King Alfonso and Queen Christine entered they were greeted with enthusisatic cheers, and every demonstration or respect and loyalty was exhibited. The Queen was dressed in the national red cloak, white mantilla and bright bodies, Queen Isabella also fine with a hearty reception. When Queen Christine gave the signal for the commencement of the display the vast assemblage redoubled their acclamations. Then the toros, with brilliant gilt costumes, nounted on picador mules, appeared simultaneously in the ring, seated in coaches, each drawn by four horses piumed, richly harnessed and caparisoned. They were excerted by deputies to assist the caballeros in the Plaza, who rode their own horses, against the bulls. The sport was, for buil ighting, excellent, and the audience were greatly gratified. The famed Torros killed eight fine animals, not, however, without many exciting incidents. One buil jumped the barrier, knocking down several persons and tossing up a gendarme. Another animal injured a picador and a third also had its victim. The people expressed much satisfaction to see the Queen remain throughout the entire performance, as well as the Austrian Duke. The youthul Queen daily grows in favor with all classes of society in Madrid. The first royal bull fight after the wedding of Al-